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动物分类学报

THE GENUS COMPSIDOLON FROM CHINA AND A NEW NAME (HEMIPTERA , MIRIDAE)

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Abstract Compsidolon uncum Li et Liu , sp. nov. and C. furcillatum Li et Liu , sp. nov. are described. C. salicellum (Herrich-Schaeffer , 1841) is recorded for the first time in China. A new name , Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latiusculus Hu et Zheng , replace B. (C.) latus Hu et Zheng , 2004. A key to the Chinese species is provided. The digital photographs , and illustrations of the male genitalia are given. All type specimens are deposited in Institute of Entomology , Nankai University , Tianjin , China.
Key words Heteroptera , Miridae , Compsidolon , new species , new record , new name.

Reuter (1899) erected the genus Compsidolon to accommodate the type species Compsidolon elegantulum Reuter. The genus is characterized by the dorsum covered with dark speckles. Nonnaizab and YANG Yong-Qi (1994) recorded two species , C. kerzhneri Kulik , 1973 and C. pumilus (Jakovlev , 1876) , from China. QI Bao-Ying and Nonnaizab (1995) described C. punctulatum as new and recorded C. absinthii (Scott , 1870) from China. Up to now , 55 species of the genus have been described all over the world and 4 species have been recorded in China.

The present paper deals with three species of genus Compsidolon , including two new species and one new record species from China. A new name , Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latiusculus Hu et Zheng (= B. (C.) latus Hu et Zheng , 2004) is give in this paper. A key for the identification of the Chinese species is presented. The digital photographs , and illustrations of the male genitalia are also given. Detailed information is provided for most examined materials , including number and sex of specimens. Measurements in millimeters are listed in Table 1.

Key to the Chinese species of Compsidolon Reuter

1. Apex of clavus and corium with a dark brown band ..... C. punctulatum Qi & Nonnaizab
   Apex of clavus and corium without a dark brown band 2
2. Dorsum without dark speckles or hardly visible speckles ; hind femora dark ..... C. kerzhneri Kulik
   Dorsum with clear speckles ; hind femora paler with dark spots 3
3. All tibiae pale at base 4
   All tibiae darkened at base 5
4. Cuneus without dense spots ; apex of vesica hooked (Fig. 11) ..... C. salicellum (Herrich-Schaeffer)
   Cuneus (except base) with dense dark spots ; apex of vesica not hooked ..... C. absinthii (Scott)
5. Smaller species , total length less than 2. 80 mm ; antennal segment I almost entirely black ..... C. pumilum (Jakovlev)
   Larger species , total length more than 3. 10 mm ; antennal segment I paler with dark spots 6
6. Antennal segment II with a black ring distally , apex of vesica Y-shaped (Fig. 7) ..... C. furcillatum sp. nov.
   Antennal segment II without a black ring distally ; two apical spines at the vesica , one slender and straight , the other shorter , unciform (Fig. 15) ..... C. uncum sp. nov.

Compsidolon furcillatum Li et Liu , sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2 , 7-10)

Diagnosis. Large size , total length 4. 62-4. 96 (male) , 3. 78-3. 86 (female) ; dorsum with dark speckles ; interocular distance great wider than width of eye ; antennal segment I with a black ring at base and large black marks at the middle , segment II with black rings at base and apex , segments III and IV brown ; all tibiae obviously darkened at bases ; body of vesica slender , sigmoid , apex Y-shaped , secondary gonopore near apex of vesica (Fig. 7) .

Description. Male (Fig. 1) . Large , elongate ovoid.

Coloration. General coloration yellowish brown ; coloration of antenna as in diagnosis ; apex of clypeus and maxillary plate dark ; labium yellow , dark distally ; exposed part of mesoscutum orange-red ; apex of scutellum black ; membrane fumose , with big pale marks ; abdominal venter yellow , genital capsule darkened ; legs yellow , femora with black spots ; tibial spines dark with black bases , all tibias obviously darkened at bases ; tarsus and claw darkened.

Structure. Body relatively slender , dorsum covered with recumbent , dark , simple setae and silvery hairs ; head weakly declining ; clypeus visible from above ; frons and vertex slightly convex in lateral view , with dark marks ; interocular distance longer than width of eye ; eyes blackish brown , almost occupying entire height of head in lateral view ; antennal segment II greatly longer than width of pronotum ; labium reaching hind coxae ; hemelytra nearly parallel-sided ; cuneus pale at base ; membrane relatively developed ; genital capsule brown ,

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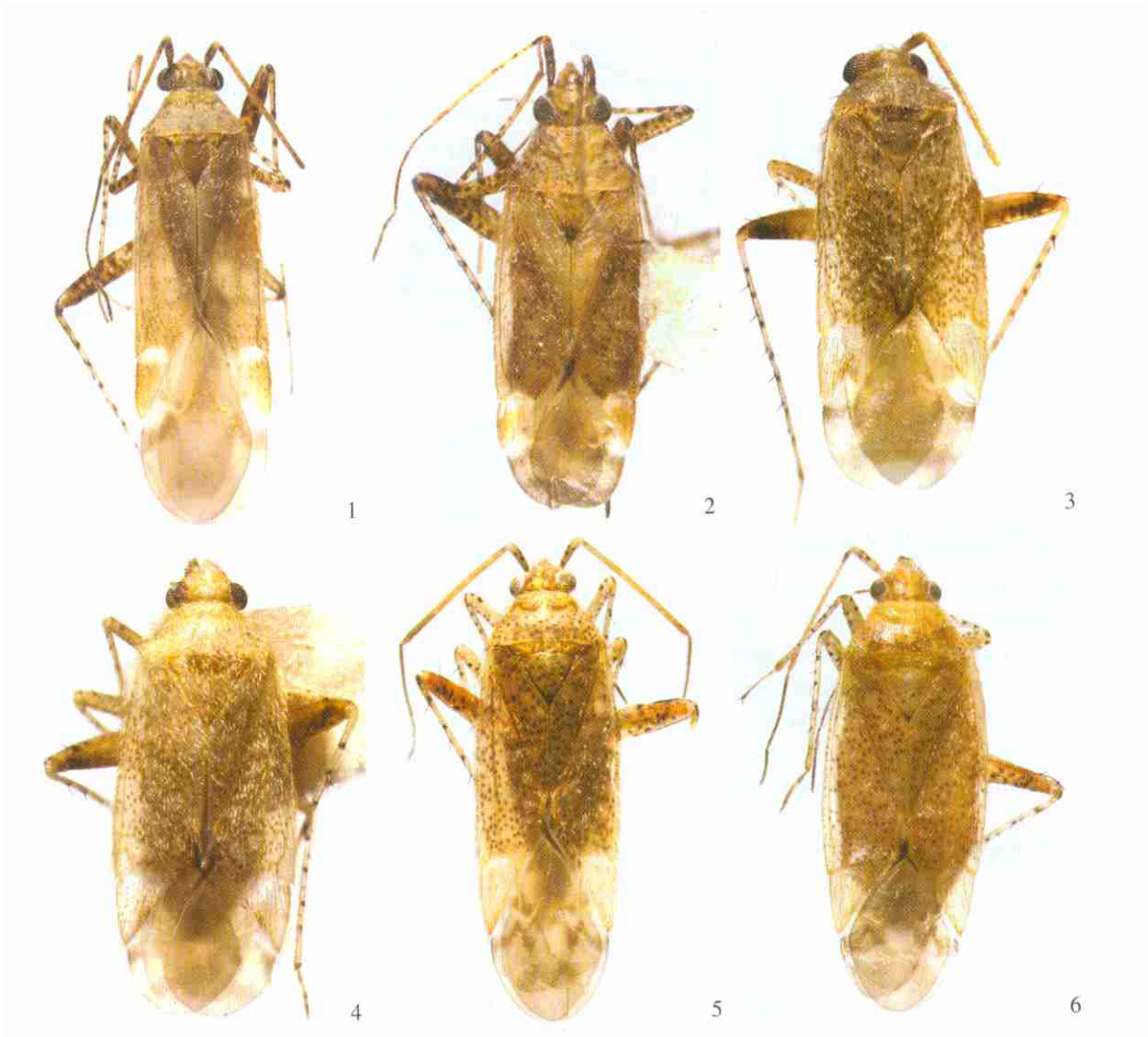


Figs. 1-6. Habitus views of Compsidolon spp. 1. C. furcillatum ♂. 2. C. furcillatum ♀. 3. C. salicellum ♂. 4. C. salicellum ♀. 5. C. uncum ♂. 6. C. uncum ♀.

Table **1.** Measurements of Compsidolon species.

Species and sex	Range	Body length	Head width	Interocular distance	Eye width	Ant Seg 2 length	Pronotum length	Pronotum width
C. furcillatum								
Male (n = 10)	Min	4.62	0.74	0.29	0.21	1.87	0.57	1.15
	Max	4.96	0.79	0.33	0.24	1.91	0.62	1.27
Female (n = 10)	Min	3.78	0.67	0.31	0.17	1.27	0.49	1.05
	Max	3.86	0.69	0.35	0.19	1.34	0.52	1.08
C. salicellum								
Male (n = 5)	Min	3.58	0.76	0.21	0.17	1.27	0.43	1.01
	Max	3.70	0.79	0.23	0.19	1.30	0.46	1.05
Female (n = 4)	Min	3.19	0.62	0.33	0.12	1.00	0.37	0.97
	Max	3.28	0.65	0.36	0.15	1.11	0.38	1.02
C. uncum								
Male (n = 10)	Min	4.47	0.68	0.25	0.19	1.41	0.55	1.11
	Max	4.51	0.71	0.29	0.22	1.51	0.58	1.18
Female (n = 10)	Min	4.01	0.66	0.30	0.18	1.27	0.46	1.10
	Max	4.12	0.69	0.31	0.19	1.31	0.48	1.14

Figs. 7-10. Male genitalia of Compsidolon furcillatum sp. nov. 7. Vesica. 8. Left paramere. 9. Right paramer. 10. Phallotheca.

small relative to total size of abdomen.

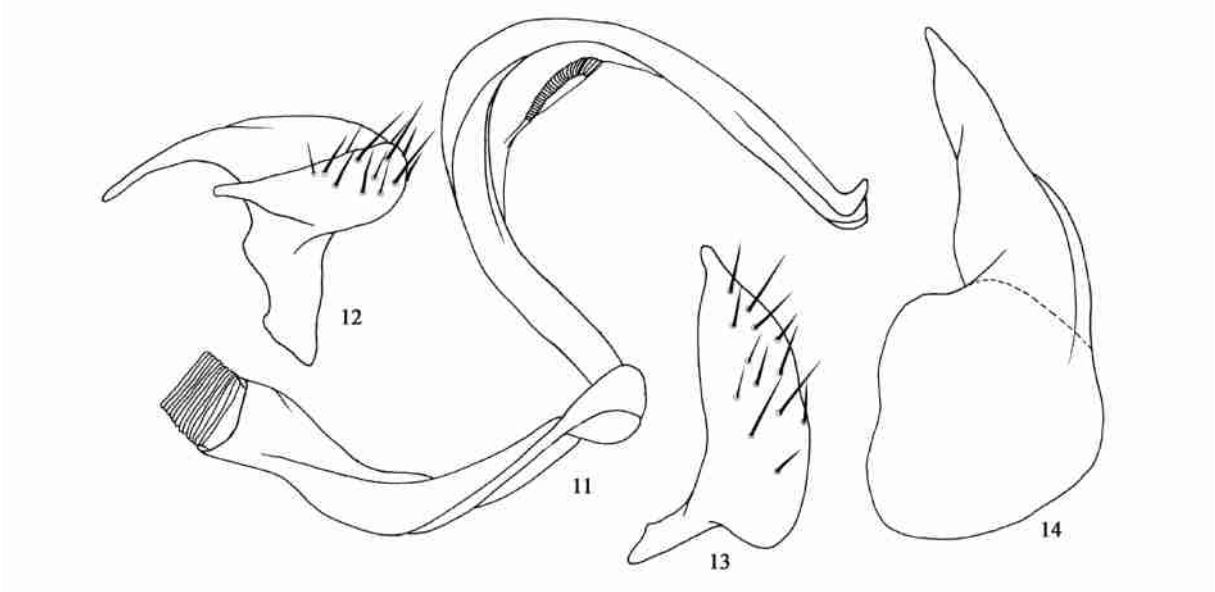
Male genitalia (Figs. 7-10). Vesica slender, sigmoid, apex Y-shaped, secondary gonopore near its apex; left paramere boat-shaped; right paramere lanceolate; phallotheca attenuated apically, as in Fig. 10.

Female (Fig. 2). Much smaller than male, ovoid, speckles on dorsum more clear, general coloration similar to male.

Type specimens. Holotype ♂, Yulong Mountain (27°10′N, 100°18′E), Yunnan Pro., China, 10 Aug. 1979, ZHENG Le-Yi and ZOU Huan-Guang leg. Paratypes: 11 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, same data as holotype.

Etymology. Named for its Y-shaped apex of vesica.

Most similar in forms of body to C. eximium (Reuter, 1879), but in C. eximium, secondary gonopore located far away from the apex of vesica, and interocular distance is shorter than width of eye in males.



Figs. 11-14. Male genitalia of Compsidolon salicellum (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1841). 11. Vesica. 12. Left paramere. 13. Right paramer. 14. Phallotheca.

Compsidolon salicellum **(**Herrich-Schaeffer**, 1841)** New record to China (Figs. 3-4, 11-14)

Capsus salicellus Herrich-Schaeffer, 1841: 47.

Psallus salicellus: Stichel, 1956: 311.

Compsidolon salicellum: Wagner and Weber, 1964: 489; Wagner, 1975: 151; Lattin and Messing, 1984: 182.

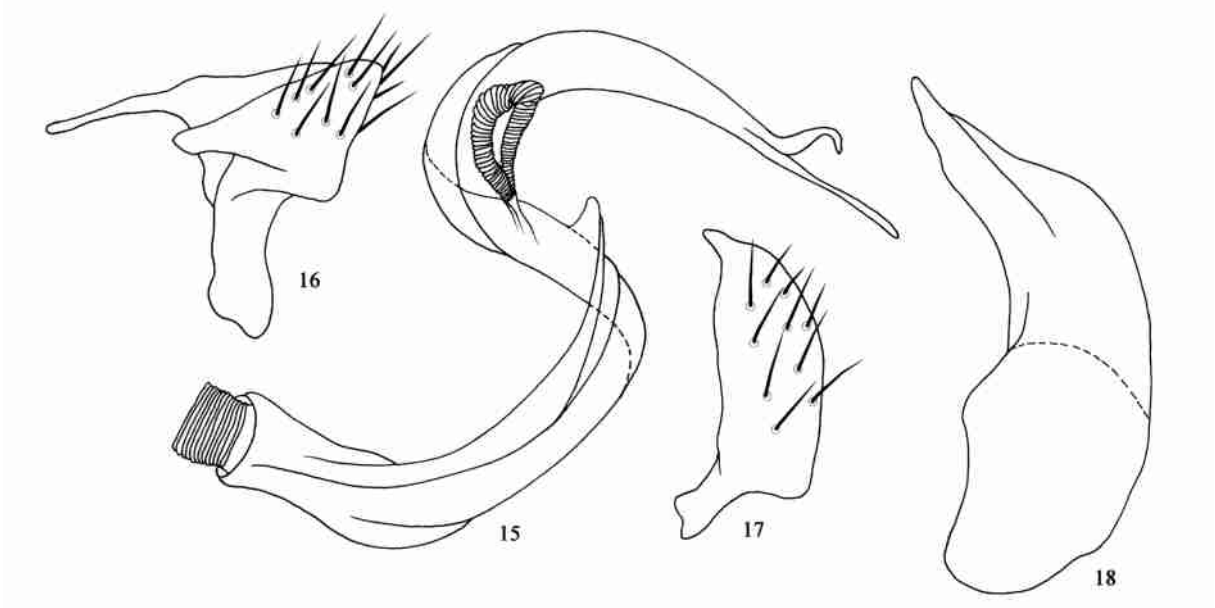
Diagnosis. Moderately small, total length 3.58-3.70 (male), 3.19-3.28 (female); vestiture of dorsum composed of dense, recumbent, bright setae; interocular distance longer than width of eye; labium just reaching abdomen; cuneus often with a small red spot on inner margin; membrane fumose, coloration not uniform, with big pale markings; tibiae pale at base; body of vesica relatively stout, S-shaped, curving, apical portion as in Fig. 11.

Specimens Examined. 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Shennongjia Protective Region (31°45′N, 110°40′E), Hubei Pro., China, 12 Aug. 2004, LI Chuan-Ren leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Wufeng (30°12′N, 116°40′E, alt. 1 000 m), Hubei Pro., China, 11 July 1999, ZHENG Le-Yi leg.

Distribution. Hubei (Shennongjia, Wufeng); Sweden, Denmark, USSR, Germany, Slovakia, France, Canada, USA.

Compsidolon uncum Li et Liu, sp. nov. (Figs. 5-6, 15-18)

Diagnosis. Large size, total length 4.47-4.51 (male), 4.01-4.12 (female); hemelytra (except cuneus), pronotum and scutellum with dark speckles; frons slightly projecting with dark radial stripes; a transverse row of black roundish spots near the posterior margin of vertex; antennal segments Ⅰ and Ⅱ with black rings at bases; vesica with two apical spines, one slender and straight, the other shorter, unciform (Fig. 15).



Figs. 15-18. Male genitalia of Compsidolon uncum sp. nov. 15. Vesica. 16. Left paramere. 17. Right paramer. 18. Phallotheca.

Description. Male (Fig. 5). Large, elongate ovoid.

Coloration. Background of dorsum orange-yellow, somewhat reddish; antennal segments Ⅰ and Ⅱ dark yellow, with black rings at bases, antennal segments Ⅲ and Ⅳ brown; apex of clypeus black; labium pale, infuscate apically; exposed part of mesoscutum orange-red; apex of scutellum black; membrane fumose, with pale marks, veins paler than surrounding areas; abdominal venter reddish yellow with dark marks, gential capsule sometimes entirely brown; legs usually yellow, hind femora suffused red, femora with black spots, and apically with black spines on dorsal surface; tibial spines black with black spots at bases; tibiae darkened at base, with some rows of black spinules on hind tibiae; tarsal segment Ⅲ and claw darkened.

Structure. Dorsum smooth, shining; vestiture of dorsum composed of recumbent, black simple setae and golden hairs; head slightly declining; clypeus visible from above; frons moderately rounded, always with dark radial stripes; vertex flat with a row of black roundish spots; interocular distance longer than width of eye; eyes occupying nearly 3/4 of total height of head in lateral view; antenna inserted below ventral margin of eye, antennal segment Ⅱ greatly longer than width of pronotum; labium reaching hind coxae; callus clear; hemelytra nearly parallel-sided, slightly deflexed at fracture.

Male genitalia (Figs. 15-18). Vesica, including apical spines, sigmoid, body relatively heavy, base falling well bellow level of secondary, vesica with two apical spines, one slender and straight, the other shorter, unciform; left paramere boat-shaped; right paramere lanceolate; phallotheca as Fig. 18.

Female (Fig. 6). Very similar to male, but body is more ovoid.

Holotype ♂, Yadong (27°31′N, 88°58′E, alt. 2 600-2 900 m), Xizang Autonomous Region, China, 27 Aug. 2003, XUE Huai-Jun and WANG Xin-Bu leg. Paratypes: 20 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, same data as holotype.

Etymology. Named for its one unciform apical spine of vesica.

Similar to C. elegantulum Reuter, 1899, they all have black roundish spots near the posterior margin of vertex, but they can be separated easily by the coloration of dorsum. In C. elegantulum, both pronotum and apex of corium are black. Most similar to C. eximium

(Reuter, 1879) in size and background coloration, but they can be distinguished by the different structure of vesica.

Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latiusculus Hu et Zheng, nom. nov.

Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latus Hu et Zheng, 2004. Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica, 29 (2): 272-275.

Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latiusculus Hu et Zheng, nom. nov., pro. Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latus Hu et Zheng, 2004, Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica, 29 (2): 272-275, nec B. (C.) latus Lin, 2003.

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中国点翅盲蝽属及新名记述 (半翅目, 盲蝽科)

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摘 要 描述了点翅盲蝽属 2 新种, 记述了点盲蝽属中国 1 新纪录种。以新名 Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latiusculus 代替 Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latus Hu et Zheng, 2004。模式标本保存在南开大学昆虫学研究所。

叉突点翅盲蝽, 新种 Compsidolon furcillatum Li et Liu, sp. nov.

正模 ♂, 云南玉龙山(27°10′N, 100°18′E), 1979-08-10, 郑乐怡、邹环光采。副模11 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, 同正模。

眼间距大于眼宽, 触角第Ⅰ节基部距黑色环斑, 中部具 2 大黑斑, 触角第Ⅱ节两端黑色, 跗节基部黑色, 雄虫体背斑点不明显, 阳茎端细长, 端部"Y"型, 次生生殖孔近端部。

全北点翅盲蝽 Compsidolon salicellum (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1841) 中国新纪录

观察标本: 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 湖北神农架保护区(31°45′N, 110°40′E), 2004-08-12, 李传仁采; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 湖北五峰(30°12′N, 116°40′E, alt. 1 000 m), 1999-07-11, 郑乐怡采。

分布: 湖北 (神农架、五峰); 瑞典, 丹麦, 俄罗斯, 德国, 斯洛伐克, 法国, 加拿大, 美国。

钩点翅盲蝽, 新种 Compsidolon uncum Li et Liu, sp. nov.

正模 ♂, 西藏亚东(27°31′N, 88°58′E, alt. 2 600-2 900 m), 2003-08-27, 薛怀君、王新谱采。副模: 20 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, 同正模。

体背除楔片外被密集的黑褐色斑点, 额区具暗纹, 近头顶后缘处横行排列 1 排黑色圆斑, 触角第Ⅰ、Ⅱ节基部黑色, 阳茎端刺突两枚, 一枚向下弯曲, 钩状, 一枚直。

宽蕨盲蝽, 新名 Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latiusculus Hu et Zheng, nom. nov.

Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latus Hu et Zheng, 2004. Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica, 29 (2): 272-275.

Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latus Hu et Zheng 2004 为 B. (C.) latus Lin 2003 的次同名, 现命以新名 Bryocoris (Cobalorrhynchus) latiusculus Hu et Zheng, 次同名同时废止。

关键词 半翅目, 盲蝽科, 点翅盲蝽属, 新种, 新纪录, 新名.

中图分类号 Q969.35